

The Cincinnati Star.

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THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and faithfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

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ADVERTISING RATES—In Daily, 12 CENTS per line, or \$1 per square of eight lines, agate measure. In Weekly, 2 CENTS per line.

Address THE STAR, 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

DE LESSEES is making his Darien ditch the subject for charitable lectures in Paris.

As Gen. Grant journeys Eastward his tongue grows in gibbous. He indulged in a felicitous little speech at Virginia City.

THE San Francisco climate proves peculiarly disastrous to the health of editors. Another one extinguished the vital spark there last night with a pistol.

A MISSOURI mob has seen fit to disagree with that palladium of our liberties, the jury. The latter acquitted one Young, an wholesale murderer, on Saturday, and the mob hanged him on Tuesday.

REDPATH'S circuitous pathway to San Francisco is too transparent. He evidently hoped to secure Grant for the coming lecture campaign, but that symbol of silence beheld the gleam of car-buncles in the dim distance, and fled.

PROF. LOOMIS, of Yale, and President Barnard, of Columbia College, gravely express it as their opinion that an ice-boat, driven by the wind, can not sail continuously any faster than the wind. An able writer in the New York Star, however, shows by a diagram and logical arguments that an ice-boat properly constructed will get away with the wind every time.

If there is really a gilt-edged, diamond-studded belt anywhere to be awarded to the pedestrian who is champion indeed, if not in name, plucky Mrs. Potts should wear it. While the masculine members of her profession were crawling after each other around tan-bark tracks and falling by the wayside in fits of cramp colic superinduced by bad whiskey, the little widow was plodding along over her weary road from Baltimore to New Orleans and back. She accomplished her task with a stout heart and steady step, and it is to be hoped that she will be able to find the Philadelphia who promised her \$10,000 for performing the feat.

As at other points, the business outlook at New Orleans appears to be encouraging for a stirring fall and winter. Now that the yellow fever embargo and scare are fully over, things are reported by the papers from below as more active than at any time since the war. New houses are going up, old ones are put in order, and every vacant house or place of business is gobbled up and put to use. The Jackson & New Orleans Railroad has not had any such press of business since before the war. The cotton received by this road at New Orleans up to October 20th, 1878, was 12,496 bales.

This year, up to same date, the receipts were 39,896 bales. During the months of September and October, up to the 21st instant, the cotton received this year amounted to 55,120 bales, being an excess over receipts for corresponding period last year of 42,645 bales. It is thought that the cotton that will reach that city over this road alone for the month will reach 60,000 bales. In other departments of trade the boom is correspondingly active, and merchants are encouraging themselves that New Orleans will regain her old supremacy as the great commercial mart of the Southern States.

THE New York Times raises a note of alarm over the increasing use in that city of the demoralizing French drink known as absinthe. This deleterious compound is prepared from the volatile oil of wormwood, oil of anise and other extracts mixed with alcohol. Its stimulating and intoxicating effects are enhanced by the wormwood of which it is largely composed, and the peculiarly baneful effects upon the nervous organization render it one of the most insidious and dangerous of stimulating beverages. Its first effects are usually agreeable, but its results are fatal, bringing vertigo, tremblings, nervous prostration, horrible dreams, and withal leaving the victim a more wretched and irrecoverable wreck than alcohol alone, bad as that is, is capable of producing. Notwithstanding its known injurious results the victim is led on by its seductive influence until the taste for the drink is ineradicable, scarcely an instance being on record where any one upon whom the vice has been fixed has ever shaken it off. In Paris the intellectual wrecks superinduced by this deadly stimulant are awful, and we can not too deeply deplore the introduction of so subtle a beverage into this country.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DECISION.

By the generality of people the reported decisions of the Court are considered mighty "dry reading." Volumes of such literature are not often found among books selected for railroad amusement or watering-place recreation. The recent decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Central and Union Pacific Railroad case, however, presents matter of exceptional interest to all readers, professional or non-professional. The manner in which the dissenting opinion of Judge Field was delivered is described by the average Washington correspondent as almost dramatic; and its effect was such as to actually disturb the usual stumberous monotony of that drowsy Court.

Certain points in that decision were supposed to involve political questions, and consequently attracted more than ordinary attention. The law under which the Court was to decide, likewise, involved the views of certain political personages; and this also served to fix public attention. And the opinions as pronounced, being in the nature of the stump speech, were listened to with unusual interest. Moreover, the decision itself, by giving direction to one hundred and sixteen millions of the public money, naturally awakened some interest among the people at large, and railroad people especially.

It must be remembered that, for the purpose of affording aid to the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the United States issued subsidy bonds to the amount of \$80,000,000, and also took capital stock in the concern to the amount of \$36,000,000 more. For this large amount the United States had no security, beyond what might accrue from the earnings of the company and the proceeds of the surplus land-grants. The Government had requested from the Corporation payment of the annual interest on the subsidy bonds loaned. This the Corporation resisted, claiming that by the terms of the law enacted by Congress the interest was not payable till the maturity of the bonds, some twenty years to run.

To determine this matter suit has been instituted, and in reaching the Supreme Court, the final decision was against the United States. Consequently the Government had to pay the annual interest on its own bonds, while the railroad corporation enjoyed the use of the money. Meanwhile the corporation managed its affairs so as to provide no means for the ultimate payment of this immense debt; and the security was altogether inadequate.

To provide for this, an act of Congress was passed in May, 1878, requiring the Central and Union Pacific Railway Companies to appropriate and set aside a certain portion of their vast annual income as a sinking fund whose accumulations should be applied to meet their subsidy bonds and mortgage debts when they mature, for which the U. S. Treasury was held liable.

This would seem to be a very sensible and reasonable requirement. But the law was strenuously resisted by corporations. Their Directors refused compliance. They urged that the Act of Congress was an infraction of vested rights; that it deprived the companies of their property without due process of law; that it was a violation of their charter contract, and therefore unconstitutional and void. They went further and claimed that it was an invasion of State rights, as the Central Pacific Company, which also held and operated the Union Pacific, was a corporation created by the State of California. These were certainly very formidable arraignments of the law as enacted by Congress.

The contest became bitter and acrimonious. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the controversy has just been decided. By that decision it is held that the act of 1878 is not unconstitutional; that a railway corporation, whose business affects public interests of the country at large, is subject to the legislative control of Congress; that a legislative requirement directing the corporation to make its just contribution of its means towards the payment of its debt guaranteed by the United States, can not in any sense be said to deprive it of its property without due process of law.

In pronouncing the decision that Court uses this very significant language: "The United States occupy towards this corporation a twofold relation, that of sovereign and that of creditor. In the relation of sovereign it is the duty of Government to see to it that current share owners do not appropriate to their own use that which in equity belongs to others." This must strike common sense people as entirely sound law.

But Judge Field, as a member of that Court, dissents most severely from this decision; and mainly because it is "utterly subversive of the rights of the State." He maintains with no small vehemence that this law "goes further than any heretofore advanced, or any thought possible in the history of the country, to destroy the independence of States, and establish their helplessness as against the will of Congress."

And here the matter of politics and of politicians comes in. The author of this Act of Congress, so fiercely denounced by Judge Field, was Judge Thurman. Both of these Judges are of the same school of politics, and both are candidates for the Presidency. This renders the decision and the dissenting opinion a little bit comical. The major-

ity of the Supreme Court, of adverse political views, sustain Judge Thurman's law; the dissenting Judge, of the same politics, denounces it.

But, leaving the politicians to settle their own coffee in their own way, we can not but conclude that Judge Thurman's law will continue to stand as a historic monument to his political forecast as well as to his judicial wisdom.

Editorial Spinings.

Will the Sewing Society of the future use Cleopatra's Needle?

Allies are a couple of duffers who try to soft-soap each other.

The Ohio River has sunk so low that nobody respects it any longer.

The Government is thinking of taking out an Indian policy in some other shop.

The children of the Prince of Wales never blow, although they sometimes blubber a little.

Yale College will shortly add a Professor of Religion to her already extremely able faculty.

The New York bucket shops went once too often to the well, and have now mostly gone to the bad.

In view of recent events, should not the Constitution be so amended as to declare aeronauts balloonists?

Musical notes are not readily discounted at bank, but dramatic notes are frequently liquidated at a bar.

It is under consideration in Administration circles to sell the old Indian Bureau and replace it with a military dressing case.

The dealers will celluloid cuffs and collars so ingeniously contrived that you can sponge your washing altogether if you choose to.

Mr. Tilden's original tax suit, it is feared, will prove too light for the season, and a heavier one will be instituted as soon as the present heated political tempest cools off a little.

The industrial revival seems to extend to every part of the country and to all departments of trade. We are gratified to learn from the New York papers that there is great activity among the burglars and thieves of the metropolis. Even the police are becoming sensibly affected by the boom, and have exhibited lately a number of notable examples of enterprise in clubbing peaceable citizens.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The English Papers of This Morning.

The Commercial says: In Carter County, Kentucky, every male Underwood has been hunted off the face of the earth. It might have been supposed that this would terminate the bloody Holbrook-Underwood feud. Only defenseless Underwood women and tender little children are left, none of whom could as much as lift a finger against their enemies. But the blood of the Holbrooks is up. It has been up for several years, filling Carter County with war and destruction, and it is not yet satisfied. The Holbrooks have sent notices to the widows and children of the Underwoods that if they are not out of Carter County by next Sunday they will be assassinated as their husbands and fathers were. The spectacle of murdered mothers, lying stark and stiff, with white-haired babies dabbled in blood dead beside them, is an interesting one for the human mind to contemplate. Such facts make queer reading over their columns. In London, Paris and Berlin, 8 ories come from Afghanistan and Zululand, in South Africa. Our own Western Indian massacres are to be classed in the same category. The question which will arise in the mind of the ignorant European reader will be—Is Kentucky a country like the realms of the negro King, Cetywayo?—The Republicans will probably do no more than repeal the Democratic redistricting law, and re-establish the old lines which were rubbed out in the interest of the Democracy. This much the Legislature of 1880, there will be some time of representation, and then come the time and opportunity for putting the Congressional districts in Ohio in fairer and better shape.—It is now proposed by the Consolidated Company to supply the public water by laying a double track on Twelfth street, from Vine to Central avenue, and a single track on Clark and Hopkins streets, between Central avenue and Freeman streets. These lines will intersect and connect the Vine, Elm, Central avenue, John, Linn, Baymiller and Freeman street tracks and enable all the cars on these lines, going north or coming south, to go direct to the Esplanade building by the proposed connecting track, which, in ordinary times, will be operated as a complete line of the consolidated system. There can be any doubt where the Administration stands in reference to Cornell. "It is the cause and not the man"—the vast importance of placing New York along the side of Ohio, California, Iowa and other States which have wheeled into line for the Presidential campaign; that is the overruling consideration. Mr. Conkling's plagues and prejudices and the Custom-house wrangle over Cornell are of small consequence.

The Enquirer says: It looks like the extreme of impudence for Gov. Tom Young or any other Republican to attempt to throw Gen. Garfield off the Senatorial track with what Sherman would call "an old gag"—the possibility of being elected Speaker of the H-use. But the Republicans know just how far they can go with Garfield.—Senator David Davis may be said to represent the silent force in the impending Presidential campaign. With Illinois concealed at his back ready to endorse him if he handled properly in the Convention, he may become formidable. Should Tilden be ruled off the track, D. D. has as good a chance as any other man.—When Mr. Parnell, the Irish advocate of tenants' rights, arrives in America he will meet with a hearty reception. Himself a landlord, he has been the most eloquent advocate of the Irish people since the days of O'Connell. Still it is doubtful whether the agitations of the question on this side the water will do much to effect the liberation of Ireland.—General Grant has accepted an invitation extended him by the Mayor of Louisville to visit that city. He telegraphs from Virginia, Nevada, that he does not know when he will be going east of Illinois, but that when he visits Indianapolis he will extend his trip to Louisville. The General is getting across the country by easy stages.—Information was filed yesterday charging the Clerk of the Federal Court with extortion. The punishment for this offense by United States statute may be a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for one year. If men outside of the Court, ignorant of the law, sinning from impulse and from motives better than greed, should be remorselessly punished by this Court, should not the officers of the Court itself, thoroughly and against it, if the sin at all, deliberately and from the basest of motives, be also punished, if guilty? The Enquirer, in this matter, is engaged in a public work with a public motive. It is laboring in behalf of all who have been or who are likely to be

come litigants in the United States Court. If the public, the litigants and this Court, and the Federal Executive, and the bar, are deaf and dumb and blind, the efforts of the Enquirer will have been partly in vain.

The Gazette says in answer to an official letter sent to its editor by W. H. F. Ester, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad: We have never had a difficulty with any compositor about prices, though we have had as many as three strikes because we let outside rats run our printing house. One was a strike of Union printers because we took an apprentice. Another was because we rejected a demand to discharge the foreman. The last was because we gave a regular printer, with a family and in immediate need, a case, whereas the Union demanded that he should first be formally admitted—a process which would take time. We struck that time, and that terminated our relation to the Union. But the question of price did not enter in, and while we have not recognized Union prices, ours have been as much in degree, and as much of the time, higher than the Union rate as lower. We remark to W. H. Foster and associates—whatever they may be—that this official notification is to us the reverse of evidence that they have any surplus capacity over and above enough to attend to their own business, to devote to the concerns of the Gazette compositors or proprietors. Therefore would we advise them to stick to the trowel and hod, and reap that reward which is open to every one who attends strictly to his own business.—The tax-payers of Cincinnati have lost millions of dollars by bad engineering and fraudulent contracts. The measure of an engineer's services, therefore, is not always to be found in the expenses of his office. Rather it must be looked for in the character of the work performed. A good deal has been said about the expenses of Col. Anderson's office, but we have not heard him charged with bad engineering or collusion with contractors.—That Mr. Thurman, whose subjection to the doctrine of State sovereignty extinguished his patriotism, should be arraigned on his champion act, by Justice Field, with the charge of a monstrous trespass on State Rights, and of having made a great stride toward a centralized and consolidated national government, seems a great political joke. But in reality there is no affair of State Sovereignty and State Rights involved, nor is there any violation of contract on the part of the United States. In the case of the Union Pacific Company the grant of the charter and of right of way, land aid and loan aid, is made with the condition that the United States may alter or amend the charter. This is the contract.

The German Papers.

(The Volksfreund.)

Carl Schurz has shown that he knows how to handle the Indians.

Up to date 44,553,850 silver dollars have been coined. Of these 12,221,010 are in circulation, and 32,332,840 are lying in the Treasury.

(The Volksblatt.)

The Enquirer can not let loose of its rag baby.

Secretary Sherman sensibly held as much silver as possible in the Treasury, and is trying to circulate gold in its stead.

Should the Democrats be defeated next November in New York, they need not put up a candidate for the Presidency.

(The Free Press.)

General Grant who, as is known, will visit Indianapolis, has also been invited by the Grand Army of the Republic here to visit our beautiful city. It is anticipated that the General will accept the invitation and honor Cincinnati with a visit.

(Yesterday's Abend Post.)

Why does the Volksblatt ask for shipments of coal by our Southern Road before it is completed to the coal regions. We think the demand is a childish one.

WEE WIRELINGS.

Michael Shelly killed near Somerset, O., by falling tree.

Rev. Weisman convicted of bastardy at New Lexington, Ohio.

Louis Shultz fell between the cars and killed near Baltimore, Md.

The wife of Conrad May, at Piqua, O., gave birth last night to triplets.

Ammon Wagner had the calf of his leg split open by a circular saw at Milton, Ind.

Norma Carver, eight years old, run over and killed by a wagon at Valparaiso, Ind.

Unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe of Harman & Durett at Wooster, O.

Wesley Wagner jumped from a train at Ripley Station, Ohio, and was fatally injured.

George Buchite, New Trenton, Ind., shot his head off with shotgun for unknown reasons.

True bill found against Thomas Josephs, for the murder of William Gallahan, Salem, Indiana.

Alexander Banks fatally injured by being thrown from his horse at Friendsville, Illinois.

James Lichty fatally stabbed at a wedding in Leesburg, Ind., by one Morris, from Warren.

Will Neff, of Congress, Ohio, died at West Salem from results of a kick received ten days ago.

Clifford Brown killed near Chillicothe by runaway team. Herman Richards also seriously injured.

Suit instituted against the bondsmen of Ex-City Treasurer Wm. Howard for \$14,000 at Madison, Ind.

Henry Powell, a young blacksmith, while racing at Centerville, Ind., thrown against tree trunk and killed.

Mrs. Colvin divorced from her husband at Jeffersonville, Ind., for abandonment and failure to provide.

Mrs. James Sterling, the great temperance advocate, died suddenly at Steubenville, O., aged sixty-one years.

Five children of Captain James Story, of Zanesville, Ohio, have died from diphtheria within a few days past.

Dennis Lang, being in financial worry, took strychnine in Brooklyn, N. Y., but was saved by the doctor.

The team of Wm. Payne ran away near Bloomfield, Ind., throwing out his aged mother, who was killed.

An old man passenger on the Wabash Road was robbed of \$30 by unknown parties near Lafayette, Ind.

Charles Bonter shot and killed, as he says, in self-defense, Ed. Malone, at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

At Forrest, Ohio, Mrs. Mike Griffin found dead her son, as is thought, of ill, superinduced by drinking.

Mrs. Philip Cone and child injured by runaway team at Plymouth, O. Mr. Cone and another child unhurt.

Tom Kelly convicted at Sidney, Ohio, of shooting Sam Selver with murderous intent. Kelly is a bad egg.

Jack Vance, colored, sentenced to twelve years in Penitentiary for attempted outrage of child, Stamford, Ky.

Hon. J. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., son of the late Hon. Thomas Morris, of Ohio, died at his residence yesterday.

Robert Wade, colored man, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for burglary and larceny, at Eaton.

Charles Johnson indicted for murder in second degree at Connersville, Ind., for killing Robert Ketchum last August.

Farmer robbed near Seville, O. Was robbed Monday last, while family were at dinner, of \$1,000. No clue to thieves.

Wash. F. Frederick, Ex-County Treasurer, died from inflammation of the bowels, near Galena, Ind., aged forty-five years.

A daughter of Mrs. Mallott laid her mother out with a club in a domestic difficulty, near Batavia. Case still critical.

A. Snyder, laborer, had his hand torn from his arm by a threshing-machine near Tiffin, O., making amputation necessary.

James Callaway, colored, died at Carlisle, Ind., one hundred and seven years old. He was hostler for General Harrison, at Tippecanoe.

Horace Collier, farmer, in attempting to cross the railroad track, was probably fatally injured, and horse killed, at Elyria, Ohio.

Wm. M. Bowler, son of a Nashua, N. H., clergyman, pleaded guilty of embezzling \$1,000 from the Nashua & Worcester Railroad, Va.

Frances A. Dickens, son of Arbury Dickens, once Secretary of the United States Senate, died suddenly in Goodland County, Va.

W. H. Hamilton, who is supposed to have a brother at Kansas City, Mo., found dead at Meadville, Pa. Supposed to be from hard spree.

J. F. Parsons undertook to get off a moving train at Monroeville, W. Va., and had one hand crushed and otherwise badly injured.

The Grand Jury found indictments against A. S. Snodgrass and Wm. Conitz, for killing H. N. Muncey on Monday last, at Marietta, O.

At Boggs town and Fairfield, Shelby County, Md., scarlet fever is so prevalent as to have caused a closing for the present of the public schools.

The Ohio Evangelical Lutheran Synod closed yesterday at West Alexandria, Ohio, to reassemble second Wednesday after Trinity in 1880 at Lima, Ohio.

George O. King had his leg so badly injured by pistol accidentally discharged in his pocket, that amputation was necessary, at New Belleville, Ind.

Ellis Barrett, farmer and stock dealer, thrown under his wagon by runaway team, and would have been killed but for a plucky son of twelve, at Leesburg, O.

Chas. Ackerman's jewelry store was broken open last Sunday night, and \$100 worth of silver plated ware taken, but no arrests to this time. Connersville, Ind.

The Standard Oil Company have contracted for a new pipe line, 5½ inch, from the oil country to Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$500,000, to be done by February next.

Grand Treasurer W. R. Kelly, of the West Virginia Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, robbed in the cars of \$1,300 while on a steamer from Parkersburg to Wheeling, Va.

Steamer J. M. Burdick, with twenty-eight passengers, after leaving Jamestown, N. Y., for Mayfield, was disabled in a gale, and brought up at Barnes' Landing on her side.

Workmen exhumed in the barn-lot of Mrs. Jane M. Shields, at Seymour, Ind., the bones of a woman, supposed to have been previously dissected by some physician.

The Canada Government has received a petition from British Columbians asking that contracts for Canada Pacific Railroad have a clause inserted prohibiting Chinese labor.

Frank Smith and Thomas Dyer were convicted of robbery and rape at the house of the Simpson sisters, Springfield, Ill. Smith gets four years and Dyer six in the Penitentiary.

Wm. Peer, of Shelby County, Ind., pardoned from Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., under charge of raping a prostitute. Also David H. Manlove, for killing his father while resisting an assault.

Joseph Wagon and his son George got into a dispute with John E. Buford, near Marietta, Ohio, while digging potatoes, resulting in George Wagon striking Buford with the hoe, killing him instantly.

Albert Shanks and Elva Pelew arrested for participating in a row when Egbert Garrett was fatally stabbed and Michael Jamison badly cut, at Deer Creek, Ind. Michael Dee and Waldo Shanks escaped.

PITH OF THE PRESS.

Dayton Democrat (Dem.): Charles Francis Adams, Senator Edmunds, J. M. Sherman and Senator Bayard are spoken of as the great icebergs now floating on the sea of American politics.

Pittsburg Telegraph: Col. Robert Ingersoll exposed his peculiar views at the Opera-house last night in the presence of a large audience. There is no doubt if there is a veritable hell the Colonel will be sure to find it.

Ohio State Journal (Rep.): If the "calico boom" continues the presumption is that the Spragues will get out of their embarrassments and resume operations. So much for the "smart Aleck" who first pronounced the words "Calico Charley."

Troy Times (Rep.): In a purely partisan sense we should be glad if Hill would write letters for publication in Northern newspapers at least once a week for a full year to come. They would serve excellently as stimulants of Northern solidarity.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: "Ho was born very poor and unable to read or write" is the way the Philadelphia Ledger alludes to the Revolutionary hero Sergeant Jasper. It is a pity some heroic man could not have been born rich and highly educated.

Boston Transcript (Rep.): Mr. Hill has mistaken the year of grace when he presents to the public such a pretentious document as his last letter, reeking with monstrous perversions of history, and breathing the soured, revengeful spirit of a baffled political conspirator.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.): If Ben. Hill should go into winter quarters and forget to come out in the summer, it would be a good thing all around. Benjamin tells a great deal of truth when he puts his pen to paper, but the North is too ignorant and prejudiced now to listen to the truth.

New York Sun (Ind. Dem.): It is an interesting spectacle to see Roscoe Conkling lying back in his chair at Utica and taking things comfortably, while William M. Everts, John Sherman, William A. Wheeler, James G. Blaine, Reuben E. Fenton and Charles Foster are pulling his load through.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.): Louisiana votes for President this year. That is to say, the Legislature will have the power under the Constitution about to be voted on to choose the Presidential electors, and it is expected that that power will be exercised. The effort that is to be made to carry the Legislature for the Republicans should have the help from the North that is asked, and plenty of it.

New York World (Dem.): It may be merely an extraordinary coincidence, but while the Cornell stalwarts are working up the Tammany "boom" privately in New York, Mr. John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, a stalwart who was beaten two years ago in that city as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and who has now been sent out to the Pacific to "invite General Grant to visit Brooklyn," is working up the Tammany "boom" publicly in San Francisco.

New York Times (Rep.): The Republican State Committee of Minnesota has issued an address glorifying the deeds of the party in the country at large, and showing that in that State it has redeemed the State credit and brought its credit to par, done much for the cause of education and other good causes, and has reduced taxation. If the Committee could only add that the party has paid the State railroad bonds, its record would be well high perfect.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.): A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial presents the name of the Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, as a fit candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket next year. The party might certainly go further and fare worse. Personally, either Mr. English or Mr. McDonald would give more real strength to the National ticket than Mr. Hendricks, whose claim to the second place rests on an idea, and is to be considered quite apart of any fitness or merit of his own.

LEGAL SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, T. S. Pursuant to the command of an order for sale from the Probate Court, and to no effect, I will offer for Public Sale on the premises, in the City of Cincinnati, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1879, at 3 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain lot of ground situated on the west side of Walnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in the City of Cincinnati, and containing fifteen feet in front, and extending back westwardly the same width in rear as in front, one hundred feet; said lot being the southern part of Lot number one hundred and fourteen (114) in Joseph G. Benham's Subdivision, being the same premises conveyed to Anthony Stephan by deed of Louis S. Aiken and wife, dated the 18th day of September, 1848, and recorded in Book No. 137, page 47, Hamilton County Records. Valued at \$5,500.

To be sold by order of Court in the case where in John H. Kreinhart, Assignee, Anthony Stephan is plaintiff, and Anthony Stephan et al. are defendants.

Terms—Cash on day of sale.

JOHN H. KREINHART, Assignee.

HOWARD DOUGLASS, Attorney. oc24Th

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